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Uncle Joe's High Tariff Keynote. In his keynote speech at Danville Speaker Cannon answered in one sentence the question. When ought the tariff to be revised? And his answer was, When the Republican party thinks that revi-

sion "will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people." It is the great mass, not any particular or favored class of it, that Mr. CANNON is concerned

To the question, When ought the tariff

about.

not to be revised? Mr. Cannon gave a long and categorical answer, for it was the more important question of the two in his opinion. Never revise when industry is humming, crops are piling up and mortgages are lifted, cautioned Uncle JOE. "Where there is confidence and prosperity without precedent there would be doubt and destruction of confidence," said the Sage of Danville. Revision is unsettling and disastrous to business; therefore the time to revise, if we understand Mr. CANNON, is a period of decline and depression, when industry is not humming, crops are disappointing and the mortgage cloud hangs low.

booming. Queer logic, the standpat argument! As well be killed for a sheep as a lamb: revise when business is going to the demnition bowwows; let it go a little further and have a new deal all around. It's better for "the great mass of the people"; the particular and favored class, if there is one under a too high tariff, can take care of itself.

When confidence is lacking and doubt

that unsettles business when business is

To the simple minded who urge gradual and rational revision when there is money in the stocking and food in the larder and an unclouded title on the house the time may seem propitious for the undertaking. But "Scat!" says Uncle JOE. "leave it to us to decide when it will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people to touch the tariff."

In April Mr. CANNON wrote thus to W. EDWARD WELLS, president of the United States Potters' Association, and others interested in the manufacture of pottery at East Liverpool, Ohio:

" It goes without saying that the desire for a change which exists in the common mind will drive the Republican party, if continued in power, to a tariff revision. I do not want it, but it will come in the not distant future."

Surely the Republican party, which is the best judge of when revision "will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people," will not have to be driven to satisfy "the desire for a change which exists in the common mind." But, any way, Uncle JOE does not want it.

McGowan's Queer Notions.

Energetic and progressive men can have little patience with PATRICK F. McGowan, the President of the Board of Aldermen and acting Mayor of the city. From the day rioting on the Coney Island trolley lines began he did not once urge citizens to violence. He has even shown a liking for the maintenance of order and the protection of persons and property from assault and destruction. He has gone so far as to refrain from construing the laws and interpreting the decisions of the courts, although he is not learned in the law and is therefore particularly and peculiarly qualified to dispense authoritative opinions or intricate legal questions.

The spectacle of this man in high executive office using his influence to preserve the peace and ordering his official actions according to expert advice, and the fact that his course has the approval of a large number of citizens, are most discouraging. They show how slow the community is to discard a government of law for mob rule. They indicate that a considerable number of people remain sane and afflicted with sound common sense, in spite of the inducements offered to all to enjoy the benefits of imbecility and madness.

The Pan-American Congress and the Drago Doctrine.

If we may judge from the telegraphed reports of his speeches, Secretary Root said not a word for publication when he was in Rio de Janeiro or Montevideo about the Drago or Calvo doctrine, which more than any other matter has occupied the attention of the Pan-American Congress and about which the delegates are by no means agreed. He seems to have acted on the proper assumption that it was not for him but for the delegates themselves to determine whether the Congress should indorse that doctrine and recommend the incorporation of it in international law to the coming Peace Congress at The Hague. It will be difficult for him, however, to avoid expressing his views on the subject at Buenos Ayres, where the doctrine was first propounded by Sefior CALVO and received official approval from Senor DRAGO, Minister for Foreign

The Drago doctrine represents a different interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine from that which President Roose-VELT has promulgated and upon which he is now acting in the Dominican Republic. Senor Calvo and Senor Drago point out that President MONROE, in his memorable message to Congress of December 2, 1823, did not confine himself to protesting against the extension

any portion of this hemisphere through the permanent occupation of territory belonging to an American republic. They submit that not by dismemberment alone may commonwealths be gravely and even irreparably injured, and they remind us that Mr. MONBOB'S objection was levelled against any interposition for the purpose of oppressing Latin American States or controlling in any other manner their destiny. Will it be denied, they ask, that the destiny of an American republic could be practically controlled if the whole of its customs revenue, with which it has been accustomed to defray most of the cost of its administration, may be collected by the agents of a European Power and applied to the discharge of contractual obligations incurred toward that Power's citizens or subjects? It is true, they concede, that the total and permanent confiscation of an indebted republic's customs revenue has not yet occurred. That is a mere accident, however, because such complete and lasting confiscation was authorized in principle when the United States countenanced the bombardment of Venezuela's seaports by European Powers and the subsequent extortion of an agreement for the sequestration of a third of the customs income of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello on behalf of European creditors for a considerable term of years. If it be lawful to take a third of a debtor's income for thirty years, it must be equally lawful, provided the debt claimed be big enough, to take the whole of it for

Obviously the Drago doctrine is logical enough; but compromise, not logic, is the essence of international politics. The Monroe Doctrine itself, let alone a specific interpretation or application of it, has never obtained formal recognition from European Powers as a part of the law of nations, although Great Britain may be thought to have accorded it a tacit recognition in 1896 when in compliance with Mr. CLEVELAND'S celebrated message she reconsidered her looms, then is the time to do the thing refusal to submit the boundary of British Guiana to arbitration. It may even be alleged that an informal recognition of the doctrine was implied in the inquiry addressed to our State Department in 1902 by Great Britain, Germany and Italy as to the view which our Government would take of a concerted attempt on their part to enforce the payment of certain debts upon Venezuela. Those acts, however, might be explained as examples of comity or of deference to temporary expediency, and certainly cannot be described as tantamount to a general acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine by treaties or by the decision of an international congress.

a century.

The logicians of Buenos Ayres, then, should begin by securing a premise before they assume to draw a deduction from it. Let them first persuade, if they can, the next Peace Congress at The Hague formally to incorporate the text of the Monroe Doctrine in international law, and then they will have a basis for requesting the same body to sanction their assertion that, rightly interpreted, the doctrine forbids the collection by force of debts arising out of contracts made by the Government or citizens of American republics.

The Cost of Living.

In the census statistics o persons engaged in gainful occupations no disde derween those who work for a daily or weekly wage and those who receive yearly salaries, although the conditions of these two groups are economically entirely unlike.

The Commissioner f Labor recently submitted a report on the representative manufacturing industries of the United States, in which it was shown that the condition of the wage earners last year was better than ever before in the history of the country. Wages were high, employment was unusually steady and dollars bought more than they usually do. While there is no official report to substantiate the assertion, it is safe to say that the conditions prevailing among wage earners in manufacturing industries prevailed also among wage earners in nearly all if not in all other fields of

industry. In some lines there has been an increase in the daily wage rate; and in others, while there may have been little or no change in wage rates, there has been steadier employment and therefore an increase in the total income for the year. It may therefore be assumed that the economic condition of the wage earners of this country has never been better than, or even quite so good as, during the years 1905 and 1906. The agricultural laborer is a wage earner, but the 6,000,000 farmers, planters, dairymen, &c., are neither wage earners nor salary earners. Good crops and good prices for crops have given to them an abundant prosperity. The general activity of trade and commerce and fair profits on transactions have placed the merchants beyond any very keen anxiety as to the

cost of living. There is, however, a class, large in numbers though difficult if not impossible of precise tabulation, to which the general prosperity as represented by trade activity, high wages and high prices has brought loss rather than gain. In this group there belong, properly, the clerk, the salesman, the bookkeeper, the clergyman, teacher, soldier, policeman, the Government employee and many others whose incomes are in the form of fixed salaries. Most if not all of them have been losers rather than gainers by the increased cost of living. As that increase is beyond question due in large part to the increase in the wage rate of the wage earners, it may even be said that the salary earner is injured by the general prosperity of the producing and trading classes. The number adversely affected by the increased cost of living is

probably more than two millions. The business men may organize or join a trust, and the wage earners may join a union and so secure for themselves a larger share of the product of our national activities; but the teachers, the preachers and the salaried employees must dance to a tune set for them by others. Each of them must pay his or of their system by European Powers to her share of the larger wages of the

carpenter and the hod carrier and the larger dividend of the railway company. They must pay the higher cost of living out of incomes which do not rise with the increase in the price of commodities.

Triumph of the Money Power.

The boxes for the Madison Square Garden reception to the Great Conservative are to be distributed among contributors to the entertainment, the donors of the largest sums to have first choice. Thus the Money Power asserts itself and robs the Pee-pul of their rights. The giver of a dollar sits in the last row or stands in the aisles the victim of the cruel police "g'wan!" The plutocrat, the Wall Street parasite, lolls in comfort in a richly upholstered private enclosure, safe from the rabble and the crush.

Can BILL the Taint Killer permit this putting of the dollar above the man? Is mere money to be the gauge of fitness to occupy the reserved seats? Is this outrageous discrimination between the haughty rich and the humble poor possible in the presence of W. J. B.?

The contributors of generous sums to the entertainment committee ought to be arrested, prosecuted, punished; the earnest souls who give nothing should have the front seats. The Money Devil must not be allowed to rear his horrid head in the very presence of the apostle of poverty's virtue.

A German Marine Disaster.

An idyllic tale with a tragic ending from the Baltic brings home to the mind of Germany the happy blending of her modern maritime enterprise with her immemorial agricultural pursuits. The good ship Agathe, laden with barley, bound from Hamburg for Elbing, where the great shipyards are, had nearly reached port after an uneventful voyage and was beating up the Elbing River. A placid West Prussian ox watched the vessel from the bank. A sudden squall carried the ship a little off her course, with the result that she collided with the ox, impaling it on the jibboom, from which it was removed with difficulty.

The narrative of this marine disaster in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is provided with full circumstantial details, including the exact length of the bowsprit and the sum the captain of the Agathe had to pay to the owner of the stove-in ox.

This saying over and over again what has been said of Mr. BRYAN may pall upon his present supporters.—BEN TILLMAN. It is the things that Mr. BRYAN says over and over again that pall the most.

The Texas Democrats want to "destroy" all trusts. Pleasant prospect for business in Texas, isn't it? A trust is only a large corporation. The larger it is the more fun "destroying" it, no doubt, and the more employees of monopolistic plutocrats to put out of a job. But these platform "demands" are often purely Pickwickian.

ROBERT ROBERTS HITT, who has declined the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois district, has served the people of the United States since 1874 in the diplomatic service, as Assistant Secretary of State and in Congress, with credit to himself and profit to his countrymen. He has been a member of every House since the Forty-seventh Congress. In 1904 a strong movement for his nomination for Vice-President was started, and had Mr. Hirr's health remained good Mr. FAIBBANKS might not have received the cultivated, honorable gentleman, ROBERT ROBERTS HITT'S popular reputation is not commensurate with the valuable services he has performed for his country.

A Whiriwind Campaigner.

From the Troy Press. Jerome is honest, popular, capable and a whirlwind campaigner. No other New Yorker fills the bill" so completely.

To Rescue the State.

From the Auburn Citizen It is cheering to add the Utica Observer to THE SUN, the Rochester Herald, the Albany Argus, the New York Globe, the Auburn hailed the day and the way of deliverant with satisfaction, and are ready to do their utmost to promote the success of a movementhat is intended and calculated to rescue the State from the protraction of misrule and the party from the most unholy pillage with which it has ever been set upon

They Will Have To. From the Binghamton Republican. If Mr. Jerome runs the Republicans necessarily run their strongest and best man

A Live Wire.

From the Nashville American Jerome is a "live wire," and if he enters the race for Governor of New York, as now seems probable, he will stir the political waters from the St. Lawrence to Coney Island and from Albany to Buffalo

The San Carlo Opera Company. To the Editor of Tan Sun-Sir: In The Sun of July 25 you quote from a letter which purports to come from a gentleman who calls himself Bioni.

who claims that I was sent to London by his he was the secretary.

The whole statement is a deliberate falsehood.

The whole statement is a deliberate falsehood. I have never heard the name of this gentleman until he made himself known to me through the medium of the American press, and so far from being a salarled official of his organization, my name has never been connected with any operatio company except as director or proprietor.

Malicious reports have been circulated in the New York press to the effect that I am not bringing the San Carlo opera company to America this year. I have been able to trace some of these statements to the authorities of the Covent Garden Opera House (London), who are naturally incensed at finding that I have completed arrangements to bring the original San Carlo opera company to America, while they had previously announced their intention to present to the London public a their intention to present to the London public a totally different company under that name. I formed this celebrated company in Milan in the year 1904 and took it to Covent Garden Opera House, with Signor Caruso and Miss Alice Nielsen as its principal stars. Its success was extraordinary, and this accounts for the aunoyance which is felt in the London opera house, but the land of the product of the succession of the succe in the London opera house at their mabi resent my company at their theatre next season.
MILAN, Italy, August 7. HENRY RUSSELL.

Defence of the Flag Hissing Englishman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By what right was this foreigner fined for hissing a man on the stage who was doing something which certainly tended to cause a breach of the peace on the part of any Britisher present! I think the comedian is the one who should have been fined, as he, without cause, deliberately taunted the citizens of a friendly nation. When will American

nation. When will America grow big enough stop this miserable pin pricking? Surely Americans don't Imagine that shouting cheering the flag, fireworks, pin pricking and all that sort of thing are patriotism. Do you really suppose an American would have been arrested for hissing in a London theatre or out of it? What miserable rot! The small and petty pe

JAMES WATTS.

EARLY WOODEN RAILWAYS.

From the Railroad Gazette.

It is not known with any certainty when the first pair of parallel tracks for wheeled traffic was laid down in Great Britain, or whether it was of wood or of stone. Per-haps the former is the more probable, the material being found everywhere and its long shape being much more suggestive of fitness for such a purpose than stone. But so long as each neighborhood produced everything it wanted such things were not needed. At last the destruction of timber near London made the use of coal indispensable. This could only be conveyed by sea, and one of the few places where it could be got with the limited ap-pliances and skill of those days was the valley of the Tyne, just above and below Newcastle. About 200 years ago a considerable trade in coal for shipment began there, which soon led to difficulties as to getting it from the mines into the boats. The distances were small, but the art of road making had died out and in bad weather pack horses could not carry enough to render their use profitable. Some unknown benefactor to his species at last laid down two parallel lines of timber for carts to run on. Probably they were merely stout planks at first, but the sinking at the joints would soon suggest that other planks should be placed under them, the structure then becoming fairly efficient. When flanges, either on the wheels or the rails, were first invented, or by whom, is not known, but it was apparently toward the

survived throughout the greater part of the following century, and even into the nineteenth in some cases. The Middleton colliery railroad at Leeds, for instance, was of wood until it was relaid for the use of Blenkinsop's rack rail engines. These were started in 1812 and were unquestionably the first commercially successful locomotives. Many other wooden rail-roads had existed in the same neighborhood for fifty or sixty years previously, and no doubt in other colliery districts as well. One was laid down near Sheffield. for instance, so early as about 1712, from the Duke of Norfolk's colliery at The Manor into the town, nearly one and one-half miles down hill. It lasted till 1775, when it was destroyed in a riot. Next year it was reconstructed with the first oast from flanged rails by James Outram; their inat Bath. It was laid down in 1731 by Ralph Allen, who, having gained a fortune by post office contracts, acquired and developed extensive quarries of the celebrated Bath colite stone on Combe Down. These being at a great height, and away from any regular mode of transit, it became necessary to devise a means of bringing down such a heavy material. The wooden railroad occupied the site of what is now called Prior Park road, and was laid partly upon low walls and partly on the ground, "like the wagonways belonging to the collieries in the north of England."

end of the seventeenth century.

These wooden railroads seem to have

The colliery lines about Newcastle used. in the eighteenth century, rails of beech wood, carefully planed on the top and pegged down to cross pieces, which were even then termed "sleepers." Longitudinal timbers in addition were sometimes used, the extra height being of use in enabling the cross sleepers to be well covered up and protected from the action of the horses' feet. There were usually two lines of rails, the descending one being called the main way, the other the bye way. The cars held a Newcastle chaldron, or fifty-three hundredweight, 5,936 pounds. They were built of fir planks, strengthened with iron straps, and had oak or ash soles. They sloped forward, having slightly larger wheels at that end, which was found to ease the draught. These wheels were of cast iron, the rear pair being made solid, of pieces of beech wood dovetailed and cramped together. It was supposed that brakes held better on wood than on iron. Some of these wooden lines ended in a short timber viaduct, where the land sloped much to the river, leading to a shipping quay, from which the coal could either be discharged at once down a chute into the "keel" or barge which carried it to the ships, or stored if no keels were at hand. The wagons opened below to effect this.

In going down hill with a loaded wagon the horse followed behind, so that he might not be knocked down if it got beyond control, which is said to have happened rather frequently. The drivers generally owned the horses, often of a miserable description; and were paid by the trip or "gait."

AS A LANDSMAN SAW IT. Ferryboat Captain to Blame for a Vision

of Sudden Death on the River. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should be derelict in my duty as a citizen did I not call public attention to the stubbornness dis-Railroad ferry boat Flushing and the steamer Glen to-day about noon, when a collision between the two boats seemed probable if each kept on her course.

The Flushing left the Thirty-fourth street

slip at 11:45 A. M. When near the Long Island side the captain blew two whistles to the steamer Glen, which was coming up the rive with a barge in tow alongside. The boats, including the barge, were crowded with peo-ple. The Glen did not answer; the Flushing ple. The Gien did not answer; the Flushing again blew two whistles; the Glen then answered with three whistles, meaning that she was going straight ahead. The Flushing again blew two whistles: the Glen answered with three whistles. By this time it was evident to the greenest landsman that only by the barest chance could a collision be avoided, as both boats were going at full speed.

A deckhand on the ferryboat asked passengers in the ladles' cabin to move away from that side of the boat. Women became hysterical; one woman rushed to the writer with a baby in her arms, exclaiming: "My, God, what shall we do?" Almost every one was on the verge of panic, when luckily the boats passed the collision line by four or five feet, both still going at full speed.

The writer wondered at the moment, while trying to quiet the women, how many would be crushed or drowned when the collision took place through the stubbornness of these two captains.

In view of the fact that the Glen and her barge were heavily loaded and coming up stream against a strong tide, the writer contends that the captain of the ferryboat should have reduced his speed to let the other boats go by.

A miss is not as good as a mile when the again blew two whistles; the Glen then an

there to loaf.

Generally two or three hours at the utmost is what the higher officials can afford to spend in the public service; they have usually their private business to attend to. To many the public service is a side line to bring in so much revenue, and their real business is one to which their official position lends very efficient aid. Does the \$2° a day laborer make \$1.50 on the outside in addition to his pay? Then indeed would Mr. Dithridge how!

We have a growing class distinction, which places one citizen under one ethical rule as to conduct and another citizen under abother rule. Make the fountain pure and the stream will be pure. Begin higher up. Dou't let the public pay enormous salaries and then additional ones for private secretaries, pevsonal representatives, deputies, &c. to perform the duties of the chiefs.

It is not so, however, all through the public service, and just as efficient, if not more efficient, service can be obtained from runnicipal employees. Let any one peruse the article in this week's Engineering Record on the additional water supply for the city and see what has been done there on work that I venture to say could not have been accomplished either in quantity or quality by private enterprise.

Again, look at the great municipal ferry and St. George, where dock department cuployees and contractors' men are working side by side. Mr. Dithridge could not tell them apart, although he might infer from their industry that the city employees were contractors' men. The same thing can be accomplished all over the city, if you have faithful, competent men higher up.

New YORK, August 15. Pro Bono Publico. go by.

A miss is not as good as a mile when the tingling of approaching death is driving through one's system.

NEW YORK, August 16.

Triumph of the Megaphone Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A yap truck ne "Seeing Brooklyn," swung around a corner and the startled passengers were nearly thrown into

nic by the awful scene that burst suddenly het but not one cent for tribute."
"Tall talk," they commented, "but why doesn't be send in his dollar for the campaign fund?"
Once again was shown the difference between them. Only the megaphone man bawling into their faces imperturbably prevented many from leaping the street in flight. "And here, ladies and gentlemen," he announced,
"you see one of the teeming transportation lines of
the great city in its usual condition of standing

still; but its miles of stationary cars are not by any means wrapped in stillness. Tumult reigns. Great masses of people surge hither and thither NEW YORK, August 16.

The Transfer Rule.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. I notice that signs have been put up in the Broadway surface their fare. Is this notice legal? Or, in other w joes the law not provide that a passenger may ask for a transfer at any time? Has not a decision to this effect been rendered? STRAP HANGER.

NEW YORK, August 17. The transfer rule is still in force. No com ent legal tribunal has nullified it.

ENDURING BRICK. . .

ing Material.

the consequent depreciation in the value of all brick buildings as a public calamity, with-

are the least expensive part of it, all the bricks

couraging or retarding building is insensible.

the modern method, by which the bricks are handled and heated but once instead of twice

or thrice, has reduced the cost to such an extent that there is no chance of a substitute for

corrupt, and which is insensible to the rav-

this enduring, convenient and economic commodity, which neither moth nor rust c

KAISER ON MIS VACATION. French Yachtsman Tells How William II. Superiority Claimed for the Ancient Build-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article published in THE SUN on August 5.

Ereach Yachteman Tells How William II.

Leaks New.

M. Gaston Menier of Paris, while cruising along the Norway coast in his steam yacht Ariane, the vessel on which William II. met M. Waldeck-Rousseau four years ago, chanced to run across the Kaiser again a few days after the birth of his first grandchild. There was a newspaper man on board and he supplies the Paris Temps with personal impressions of the Kaiser and with scraps of the conversation. 1906, entitled "Falling Brick," scientific in its nature, was a conclusion drawn from wrong premises. The article begins by commenting upon the recent drop in New York in the price of brick, coupled with the prediction that it will not rise again, and then deplores

out seeming to observe that nothing has happened but the scotching of another trust, which is a public boon. Let me note at the threshold that the brick walls of a building The Kaiser asked M. Menler to call on him and at once returned the visit. "Dressed as a yachtsman with white cap and shoes, with no other marks of rank than the four stripes of gold braid on the sleeve of his dark blue reefer, he advances smiling, his hand and in place amounting to less than an average of 10 per cent, of its cost. A rise or fall in the price of brick, therefore, is so inconsiderable an item that its influence in enoutspread. He shakes hands with those presented to him with perfectly British vigor. The conversation is in a familiar and easy tone; it is only at long intervals that the pronunciation of a word or a foreign turn to a phrase betrays the speaker's nationality, for William II. knows French thoroughly, although he present that the the late. The price of brick in New York for the last six months has been abnormally high as the result of a mischievous combination of brick-manufacturers on the Hudson River, the inthough he prefers not to use the slang of oreased price in due course stimulating the output and breaking the combination, to the

seau and inquired about his last hours and the cruel disease that carried him off. 'Yes, general public relief.

Brick is the least variable in price of all yes. I know, said the Kaiser sadly, that is the disease of which my family dies. He added: 'I shall never forget the look of commodities, because the prime condition of raw material is not a factor. With inex-s haustible supplies of shale and clay and con-stant and unlimited markets, there are no elements involved but labor and fuel, and my father trying to read in the eyes of those who were near him how far his disease had progressed. We have founded an institution at Frankfort for the study of this scourge. One of our professors thinks that he has discovered a serum.'

"The talk turned to Eastern politics. The

German sovereign had been watching for a

corrupt, and which is insensible to the ravages of fire and time. Bricks have stood the test of ages. The history of Babylon and Nineveh, inscribed upon their faces thousands of years ago, are as legible to-day as when the text was written. The eld Roman walls of Vienna, discovered in recent excavations, discove the bricks in perfect condition, while the cement in which they were laid has crumbled into dust.

Making bricks is the oldest of all the industries, and the bricks made for the Tower of Babei were produced by the same crude methods as those now in use on the Hudson River. It is the one undeveloped industry of modern times, and offers the greatest opportunity and inducement for genius and capital. The present price is good enough for modern plants with a product greatly superior in quality to that of the antique yards that now supply your market.

The purpose of the article referred to was long time the laborious efforts of the Japanese 'I had spoken of it to the Czar and likewise of the wonderful information system which the Japanese had spread from one end of the world to the other. When we meet one we cannot really tell whether we have before us a merchant, a mechanic or an officer in dis-guise. I have heard tell that in a barber shop frequented by military attaches the man who used the razor on their faces was a Colonel of the Japanese General Staff.' And growing more excited, 'We shall see in the end, in Asia and elsewhere, what this first planfa with a product greatly superior in quality to that of the antique yards that now supply your market.

The purpose of the article referred to was not so much apparently to depreciate brick as to commend cement, which it declares is displacing brick all over the country. This statement is so gross an error that The Sun will not be willing to stand sponsor for it after even a slight investigation. The substitution of poured cement is entirely experimental, and the extent of its use does not make the slightest impression upon the brick market. According to the statistics of the United States Geological Survey, the value of clay products stands third among the natural industries of the country, amounting to \$120,000,000 a year, being exceeded by coal and iron alone, and exceeding in value all the gold, silver, copper and petroleum together. The value of cement has not been proved as a building material, and it has not been shown that it will endure the vibrations to which the walls of town houses are constantly subjected. The San Francisco buildings which sustained the temporary shock of an earthquake were sustained by the iron frames, and not by the cement which covered them. The National Builder says on this subject:

Colonel of the Japanese General Staff.' And growing more excited, 'We shall see in the end, in Asia and elsewhere, what this first triumph of the yellow man over the whites may cost. * * For the moment matters are all right with England. * * * But the Orientals have more than one trick in reserve. Thus they have just opened, according to treaty, a commercial town on the Yalu; only they have taken eare to build a bridge between the two banks, which prevents vessels from going up the river.' * * And he laughed, emphasizing his remarks by snapping his thumb and forefinger.

I watched him while he talked. He is of middle height, well set up, his hair turning pretty gray ('better gray hair than none at all,' he had said good naturedly,' youthful in aprearance and manner, his face rather flat with prominent cheekbones, a well cut nose, magnificent teeth in a rather German mouth, whose laughter is more bolisterous than graceful. The mouth is shaded by a turned up mustache, not, however, thick, bristling into spike points, such as appears in some portraits and has become the characteristic, conventional mark of the caricaturist; this is a beaceful blond mustache, turned up good naturedly, a mustache on its vacation. * His eye is remarkable, bluish gray, rather hard, the pupil always in motion: an eye that speaks, listens, notes, remembers.

"His whole body, for that matter, is in constant motion, always under steam, cooperating with his speech, commenting on his words; the eye questions, his head approves, his hand punctuates, only his left arm, motionless, never leaves his belt or the pocket of his cost. Who knows, he concluded, perhaps before ten years have gone by we may see a Japanese fleet in the Mediterranean, and it will be a novelty to hear the opinions of the Emperor of the Rising Sun expressed on Western questions."

The Frenchmen were his belt or the pocket of his cost. Who knows, he concluded, perhaps before ten years have gone by we may see a Japanese fleet in the Mediterranean, and it will be a novelty to

There is this thing that must be taken into account with concrete construction: Cement making is a delicate process, and even in the most carefully managed factories it is impossible at all times to secure absolute uniformity in the product. Of course there are constant tests at the factory, for the makers of a recognized brand realise how essential it is to keep their product up to the highest standard. Cement deteriorates rapidly under certain conditions, and new and untried brands are constantly coming into the market. The engineers of a great work have their own tests, which they regularly apply to the cement they A NATION'S STRONG BOX. The engineers of a great work have their own tests, which they regularly apply to the cement they use, and so they protect themselves. With the ordinary job there are no facilities for testing, and the cement is used without question as it is delivered. Sometimes a batch of bad cement will nid its way into a job. Upon this weak and slack material may be erected a massive superstructure that will be found necessary to go into the entire question of concrete construction, and put it under stringent regulation. In our craze for novel methods we seem to forget that concrete is not like stone or brick masonry in having the test and approval of the centuries.

ALBERT A. GERY.

From Moedy's Magasine.

From 1888 to 1884 the net deposite in all of the national banks of the country increased from a little more than \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. They fell away rather sharply in 1897, following the bad year of 1896. They rose from about \$1,750,000,000 in 1897 to more than \$5,000,000,000 in 1895. The increase in the eight years was not far from \$00 per cent. If we add to this the \$8,250,000,000 held by the

ALBERT A. GERY.

READING, Pa., August 15.

UNFAITHFUL CITY SERVANTS

Serious Charge by a Municipal Ownership

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

serio-comic letter of Mr. George W. Dithridge

laborers working for the city he states only

one side of the case and does not point ou either the cause of the acknowledged evil or

the remedy for it. As a tax eater at the public crib for a great many years, I would

like to supply his omissions.

The trouble is with those higher up. If

Mr. Dithridge's vision could have been ex-

bureaus, the commissioners and chiefs, he would not have seen them loading at their

desks; they would probably not have been

Generally two or three hours at the utmost

Not a Practical Politician.

Pinckney had just said "Millions for defence

An Invitation.

You poor benighted Russians

Where all respect the law.

Here all is done in order, As we ourselves have willed:

Don't let that noise alarm you

A "nigger" 's being lynched.

Majestic reigns our justice,

'Tis not a thing of straw,

Each citizen upholds it,

If we add to this the \$3,250,000,000 nead by the savings banks and the \$4,250,000,000 of deposits of State and private banks and the loan and trust companies we shall have an aggregate of deposits of nearly \$13,000,000,000. That is an average bank int of more than \$150 for every man, woman and child in the country, or an average of \$750 for every family, from tenement house or fishing village to \$5,000,000 copper kings' palaces on Fifth avenue, There were in 1904 and 1905 nearly 8,000,000 individual depositors in the savings banks of the country of the countr try alone. Their deposits were three times greater than all of the United Kingdom or Austria, or France, and half again as large as the hoards of

thrifty Germany. Neither the savings banks nor the total de-posits of every sort of banking institution give any adequate idea of the marvellous wealth of the country. More than 5,300,000 individuals in the United states are paying in annually to life insurance companies more than \$600,000,000 a year. This more than \$100 for each policy and represents in large part a savings bank account. The growth of this form of savings investment has been especities form of savings investment has been espe-cially rapid within the last eight years. Even the enormous business of 1887 (representing an income of .8500,000,000) has been doubled within this brief period. The revelations of corruption and graft and the still more serious fact of the prostitution of their immense surplus accounts to stock jobbing purposes on Wall Street, hinted at rather than laid purposes on was server, inneed at rather than laid bare, seem to have impaired but slightly the general confidence of the people in the safety and solidity of the companies. The accumulated force of a rising tide of four or five years sufficed to offset the effect of the scandalous disclosures, and the increase for the year scarcely fell behind that of the procedure periods. the preceding periods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arguments of "Americanus" on the American language are incontrovertible; the language spoken here is no longer correctly described as English, any more than that spoken in Naples can be called Italian Thousands of immigrants learn the language spoken and taught in the public schools here and think they have learned English; there is no exthick they have learned English; there is no ex-cuse for the perpetuation of this delusion—is should be abolished; but to describe what they have been taught as the "American language" is equally in-correct. It should be called the American patols. If the reasons for this are not already obvious, a perusal of "Americanus's" epistolary effusion in TER SUR will supply the deficiency. N. N. D. AMERICA PARK. August 17. ASSURT PARE, August 17.

The American Language. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Americanus" seems to be complaining unnecessarily. The language spoken on this side of the water is pretty generally known as American; but I hope your correspondent will allow that the people of England may continue to call their language English. New York, August 16. Samuel Johnson.

Where the Line Is Brawn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Arranging their hair in public by cirls with or without the

visible forearm" as surely separates the lad from the others as do picking teeth and paring nails separate the gentleman from the ill bred separate the gentleman from the ill bred JERSEYMAN. MIDDLETOWN, N. J., August 16. Quetations on London Raindrops.

From the Westminster Gazette.
The thunderstorm last Thursday night was re ensible for two curious financial estimates. Daily Mail said:
"The rain came—first in large warm drops that

made marks like half crowns on the heated city pavements."
The Chronfele, being more democratic, observed. "A few raindrops as large as pennics fell, and From first to last the raindrops probably averREAL AMERICAN BLOOD.

Many Families Proud of Their Indian From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
At the Jamestown tercentennial in 1907

there is to be a gathering of the descendants of Pocahontas. This will probably not be a very large company, but it will be eminently respectable, and in these days when the Indian is dropping his tribal affiliations and becoming a citizen it will stand for something.

Pocahontas married John Roife, and they had one son. From this son, Thomas Rolfe, sprang all the Pocahontans who will gather at Jamestown next year.

Socially there has never been any race

prejudice in this country against the Indian like that which has shut out the negro. The Spaniards and the French in the early days on the continent intermarried with the Inlians freely, and the Canadians in the case of the French and the Mexicans in that of the Spaniards have been the outcome. The intermixture between the Spaniards and the red men extended through Central and South America, as well as through that part of North America, as well as through that part of North America in which Spanish ascendency once asserted itself. But among the English and among the inhabitants of the United States the mixing of blood has always been fur less than it was with the Spanish and French residents of the continent. Even among the so-called Anglo-Saxons intermarriages with the aborigines have been more numerous than is popularly supposed. Much more than half of the 91,000 Indians, actual and constructive, in the Five Civilized Tribes are a mixture of the white and red races. More than 2,000 of those theoretical Indians are white persons who have been adopted into

the tribes.

Probably the transformation of the 284,000 existing Indians into citizens may increase the mixture of the races to some extent. Those Indians who are taking up the white man's burden are averaging pretty well up to the level of the white immigrants, and some of them are above that level. They are found in almost every walk of life. The members of the five tribes of the Indian Territory have been governing themselves for two-thirds of a century, and are fairly well able to hold their own in any test with the average whites of any community. John Randelph expressed pride in his descent from Pocahontes, and there are many white men of high standing in the West who are proud of a similar lineage.

DISAPPEARING ENGLAND. Towns and Villages That Have Been Swal-

lowed Up by the Sea. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The defence of our land against the encroachments of the sea is of national importance, and it should be a national duty. after the manner adopted by our Dutch brethren across the German Ocean. If one compares the present coast line of England with the coast line of some centuries ago, a

remarkable discrepancy will be noticed. The tidal wave from the Atlantic, which divides on the Cornish coast, has much to answer for. One part passes around the north of Scotland into the German Ocean, and thence in a southerly direction, to be met by the other part sweeping up the English Channel. Backward and forward pass the detritus laden waters, grinding away at the cliffs of Albion and giving the sea each year firmer grip upon the land. In the course of centuries acres and acres have disapneath the waves, and only a name and a memory remain where once a thriving multitude held sway.

Yorkshire alone has record of no fewer

than twelve drowned towns and villages. There was Ravenspur, for instance, which was constituted a free borough by Edward I. almost national importance. There it was that Edward Balliol embarked with a force

that Edward Balliol embarked with a force 2,500 strong in order to win the crown of Scotland. The town, bigger and more important than Hull, had ave churches, a capacious harbor and a flumber of buildings befitting its rank and importance. Where are they now?

Travelling southward, one comes to Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, three counties which in particular have suffered from the onslaught of the waves. When Cromer was an inland village, Shipden was a royal demesne; to-day Shipden has been drowned and Cromer is a seaside town, though how long it will remain so depends on its protective measures against the sea. It has already spent £36,000 on sea defences. Or Lowestoft? During the twenty years ending 1904 the sea denuded the beach of more than 200,000 tons of shingle, representing on the north side of the town alone nearly 300,000 square varies of material. Not

years ending 1904 the sea denuded the beach of more than 200,000 tons of shingle, representing on the north side of the town alone nearly 300,000 square yards of material. Not less than £57,000 has been spent on protective measures, and on the south side of the town the low water mark has been driven back nearly seventy feet. But that much more remains to be done is evident from the fact that fourteen feet of cliff at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, recently disappeared, leaving the Cliff Hotel in such a perflous position that it is no longer habitable.

Dunwich, perhaps, is the most notable example of this terrible devastation. A village of a hundred odd inhabitants and the ruins of a large church on the edge of a crumbling cliff are all that remain of the ancient capital of East Anglia, which, according to Stow, had "a King's court and Bishop's palace, and Mayor's mansion, and fifty-two churches, and the same number of windmills, together with a spacious and well frequented harbor, in which were as many top ships as churches." No fewer than 400 houses were swept away in a single year in the reign of Edward II.: between 1535 and 1600 four churches disappeared; by 1677 the sea had "merrily slopped over" the marketplace; and by 1729 St. Peter's Church and its graveyard were under water. In Kent the land has the upper hand, on the whole, though it is instructive to note that Reculver Church, in Herne Bay, was a mile from the sea in the reign of Henry VIII. Only a sea wall has saved from destruction the spires, which are maintained by Trinity House to serve as a landmark to sallors.

The lale of Wight is fin a pitiable condition. So recently as November last thirty-six feet of the shore between Freshwater Bay and the Yar River was claimed by the sea, and it is quite possible that within the next few years the Needles district will be cut off from the main part by the sea.

What to these losses mean? They mean that every year we lose a tract of land the size of Gibraltar; while on the east coast alone territory as large

"The Ambassador's Ambassador."

From the Pall Mall Gazette. Americans in London, and indeed every one whose business takes them to the American Embassy, have sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Charles Hodson, chief cierk to the Embassy, Mr. Hodson was often called "the Ambassador's ambassador." For nearly thirty years he acted as guide, counsellor and friend to the Ambassadors sent to this country by America. An Englishman and English to the backbone, he had travelled extensively in the United States and was frequently thought to be an American because of the peculiar position which he held at the Embassy here and the extensive knowledge he had of American affairs. His knowledge of English affairs, on the other hand, made him an indispensable guide to his successive political chiefs, several of whom expressed their indebtedness to him in very high terms of appreciation. He served altogether under eight Ambassadors to Great Britain.

From the Bangkok Times.
The proprietors of a Slamese newspaper have distributed the following notice:
"The news of English we tell the latest, Write in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombir. Staff has each one been college, and write like the Kippling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. leady on Friday. Number one.

Merely Tried To?

From the New Haven Register The traders of Connecticut never palmed of wooden nutmers on any one. It was charged against them by their envious business rivals, but

A Kansas Cincinnatus

From the Kansas City Journal. The day Patrick Gorman was nominated for State Tressurer by the Democrats he drove a bunch f cattle twenty-eight miles to pasture.

. Take It Away.

First Landiady-Do you suffer from souvenir d Landlady-Yes, some of the boarders